HOLDINGS INCOMPLETE

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH

(Issued August 6th, 1929)

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, Internal Trade Branch: Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

JULY, 1929.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 advanced from 92.6 to 96.0. 83 quotations were higher, 49 were lower, and 370 remained unchanged. Group changes with one outstanding exception were fractional.

Vegetables and Vegetable Products registered a decided advance from 82.4 to 93.7. Prices for grains rose sharply and substantial gains were also made by milled products, raw rubber and sugar. Fresh foreign fruits and coffee declined noticeably, but made no impression in the face of the increases noted. Animals and their Products rose from 107.6 to 108.3, due chiefly to rises in the prices for hogs, calves, butter, and eggs which were greater than declines for fish, furs, steers and lambs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products were almost unchanged, moving from 91.6 to 91.5, with declines in raw cotton, hessian, and rayon yarn of slightly more account than increases in jute and silk fabrics. Wood, Wood Products, and Paper also remained almost stationary, recording a minor advance from 93.9 to 94.0 due to higher quotations for fir siding. Iron and its Products stayed unchanged at 93.9. Non-Ferrous Metals advanced from 94.6 to 94.8, silver and tin showing a disposition to firmness. Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products rose from 92.9 to 93.4, because of increased prices for fuels and cement in certain areas. Chemicals and Allied Products, as a group, were somewhat firmer, being 95.7 as against 95.5 in June .

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

AUGUST, 1929

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, rose from 96.0 to 98.1. 67 quotations were higher, 47 were lower, and 388 remained unchanged.

Vegetables and Vegetable Products continued upward from 96.0 to 99.1. Wheat, barley, raw rubber, and raw sugar were lower, but advances were recorded by a large list of commodities which included foreign fruits, fresh and dried, flax, oats, rye, flour, bread, and potatoes. Animals and their Products also advanced from 108.3 to 109.8. Price increases for veal, pork, smoked meats, butter, and eggs, were of more account than declines for steers, beef, lambs, cheese, and sole leather. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved down from 91.5 to 91.1, due largely to lower prices for woollen fabrics and hemp which more than offset advances made by raw silk and sisal. Wood, Wood Products and Paper remained unchanged at 94.0. Iron and its Products also kept stationary at 93.9. Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products were almost inert, moving only from 93.4 to 93.5. Non-Ferrous Metals remained at 98.5. Chemicals and Allied Products advanced from 95.7 to 96.0.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

SEPTEMBER, 1929

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, fell from 98.1 to 97.3. 84 quotations were higher, 68 were lower, and 350 remained unchanged. Large drops in grain and livestock prices were chiefly responsible for the index being dominated by price declines, which as will be seen, were in the minority.

Vegetables and Vegetable Products re-acted from the upward movement which has been in evidence during the past few months and their index fell from 99.1 to 98.1. Considerable declines registered by wheat, barley, rye, raw rubber and fresh foreign fruits overbalanced advances for flax, oats, and vegetables. Animals and their Products also went lower from 108.3 to 107.4. Sharp decreases in livestock prices together with corresponding declines for fresh and cured meats, overcame the effects of better quotations for milk, butter and eggs. Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products scored a minor gain, moving up from 91.1 to 91.2 under the stimulus of slightly better prices for raw cotton and raw silk. Raw wool quotations were lower. Wood, Wood Products and Paper fell from 94.0 to 93.7 because of declines for items of spruce, fir, and cedar lumber. Iron and Its Products remained unchanged at 93.9, while Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products eased from 93.6 to 93.3 under the influence of weaker markets for tin and zinc spelter. Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products were 93.3 as against 93.6 in August. Several items of coal were higher, while the biggest decline occurred in the building stone sub-group. Chemicals and Allied Products advanced fractionally from 96.0 to 96.3.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

OCTOBER, 1929

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 97.3 to 96.7. 112 quotations were lower, 40 were higher and 350 remained unchanged. Seven out of the eight group indexes were lower than they had been for the previous month.

Vegetables and Vegetable Products continued to move downward in October, their index falling from 97.6 to 95.7. Major declines were again registered by grains of practically all descriptions. Vegetables, coffee and rubber also averaged lower. Animals and their Products advanced from 108.7 to 109.6. Considerable decreases in livestock and meat prices, exerted less influence upon the index than increases for fish, milk, cheese, and eggs. Practically all raw materials included in the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group were quoted lower, and the index fell from 91.2 to 90.4. Raw cotton, raw jute, hessian, hemp, sisal, raw silk, and raw wool all participated in the decline, and several cheaper prices were given for yard goods also. Wood, Wood Products, and Paper fell from 93.7 to 93.3. There were no price advances in this group, and declines were recorded for a considerable list of spruce, hemlock, fir and cedar lumber items. Iron and its Products changed from 93.9 to 93.8 because of lower quotations for black steel sheets. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products moved down from 98.2 to 97.5 due to the influence of cheaper prices for electrolytic copper, domestic lead, tin and zinc spelter. Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products fell from 93.1 to 92.2, with lower quotations for gasolene, kerosene, and certain building supplies more than offsetting advances made by coal. Chemicals and Allied Products were down slightly from 96.2 to 96.1 due largely to easier prices for copper sulphate.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

NOVEMBER, 1929.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 96.7 to 95.8. 111 quotations were lower, 44 were higher, and 347 remained unchanged.

Vegetables and Vegetable Products again moved lower, declining from 95.7 to 93.7. No important price gains were made within the group, while a lengthy list of losses was recorded, the greatest being for grains, rubber, vegetable oils, coffee, and turpentine. Animals and Their Products declined from 109.9 to 108.6 largely due to the continued regression of livestock and meat prices, which was of greater account than the increases noted for eggs and fish. Lower quotations also dominated the Textiles and Textile Products group, the index for which fell from 90.4 to 89.8. All raw materials cheapened during the month and cotton fabrics were likewise reduced in price. Wood, Wood Products, and Paper advanced from 93.3 to 93.6, better prices for items of white pine lumber more than offsetting decreases for hemlock, fir, and cedar. Iron and Its Products remained unchanged at 93.6. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products, however, declined from 97.5 to 96.7, lower quotations for lead, silver, tin, spelter, and solder, overbalancing minor gains in copper prices. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products rose from 92.2 to 92.7, because of advances made by western domestic coal, and lime. Chemicals and Allied Products dropped from 96.1 to 95.4, due to lower quotations for items in the dyes, paints, and fertilizers sub-groups.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

DECEMBER, 1929

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 rose from 95.8 in November to 96.2 in December. 80 quotations were lower, 44 were higher, and 378 remained unchanged. The rise was due chiefly to improved agricultural product markets. Vegetables and Vegetable Products were higher for the first time in four months, moving up from 93.7 to 94.2. This was due almost solely to firmer prices for wheat, as coarse grains, rubber, vegetable oils and a number of less important commodities were quoted lower. Animals and Their Products also advanced from 108.6 to 109.7, influenced more by better prices for cattle, livestock, fresh meats and eggs, than by declines for leather, and cured meats. Textiles and Textile Products declined slightly from 89.8 to 89.6, chiefly because of weaker markets for the major raw materials, cotton, silk, and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper changed from 93.6 to 93.5 due to easier quotations for hemlock, and cedar shingles. Iron and Its Products moved from 93.6 to 93.5 influenced by weaker steel sheet prices. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products declined from 96.7 to 96.4 because of cheaper lead, zinc, and silver. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products rose from 92.7 to 93.2, strength shown by coal and lime quotations more than offsetting a decline in the price of glass. Chemical and Allied Products remained unchanged at 95.4.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
JANUARY, 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 96.2 in December to 95.6 in January. 96 quotations were lower, 54 were higher, and 352 remained unchanged.

Vegetables and Vegetable Products were lower at 92.7 as against 94.2 in December. Lower prices for grains, rubber, coffee, and tea were chiefly responsible for this decline. Animals and Their Products rose from 109.7 to 110.4 influenced largely by better prices for livestock and storage eggs. Textiles and Textile Products fell from 89.6 to 88.6, the lowest point reached since August 1921. This was due to lower prices for jute, hessian, sisal, raw wool, and wool fabrics which more than offset gains for raw silk. Wood, Wood Products and Paper were slightly lower at 93.3 as compared with 93.5 in December. Easier quotations for spruce lath and hemlock lumber were the chief cause of this decline. Iron and Its Products fell from 93.5 in December to 93.4 in January, influenced by lower prices for steel plates, steel sheets and wire cloth. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products dropped from 96.4 to 95.5 due to lower quotations for silver, antimony, tin, and zinc (spelter). Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products remained unchanged at 93.2. Chemicals and Allied Products were lower at 94.9 in January as compared with 95.4 in the preceding month. Higher prices for fertilizers were more than counterbalanced by lower quotations for carbon black, shellac, creosote oil, quebracho and hemlock extract.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

FEBRUARY, 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 95.6 in January to 94.0 in February. 33 quotations were higher, 110 were lower, and 359 remained unchanged.

Vegetables and Vegetable Products moved down to 88.7 from 92.7 in January. Cheaper quotations for grains, milled products, and tea were chiefly responsible for the decline. Animals and Their Products fell from 110.4 in January to 109.1 in February, influenced more by declines for furs, butter, and fresh eggs than by advances for hogs. Textiles and Textile Products dropped from 88.6 in January to 87.9, due largely to easier prices for cotton, raw wool, hemp and sisal. Wood Products and Paper were slightly less at 92.9 as compared with 93.3 in the previous month because of cheaper prices for cedar shingles, hemlock lumber, and groundwood pulp. Iron and Its Products also declined, moving from 93.4 to 92.8 under the influence of cheaper steel sheet prices. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products dropped from 95.5 to 94.8 due to lower quotations for lead, silver, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed from 94.5 to 94.2. This decline was caused by cheaper prices for sand and gravel at Vancouver and domestic coal at Edmonton. Chemicals and Allied Products went from 94.9 to 94.2, the prices of shellac and formaldehyde being below those of the previous month.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
MARCH, 1930.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926-100 fell from 94.0 in February to 91.9 in March, the lowest number recorded since October, 1916. 30 quotations were higher, 118 were lower and 354 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products moved down from 88.7 in February to 85.0 in March. Lower quotations for grains, rubber and sugar influenced the index more than gains for oatmeal and rolled oats. Animals and Their Products fell from 109.6 to 106.1 due to lower quotations for salmon, hides, calves, hogs, butter and eggs. Textiles and Textile Products dropped to 86.4 from 87.9 because of easier prices for cotton, silk and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper also declined moving from 92.7 to 91.7 under the influence of reduced prices for spruce lumber and lath, groundwood pulp, and hemlock. Iron and Its Products weakened fractionally from 92.8 to 92.6 due to lower prices obtaining for steel tank plates, range boilers and wire nails. Non-Ferrous Metals changed from 94.8 to 93.1. This decline was caused by easier quotations for domestic lead, silver, tin, zinc (spelter) and solder. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products remained unchanged at 93.2. Chemicals and Allied Products were slightly lower at 94.1 as compared with 94.2, quotations for dry shellac, ethylene glycol and camphor gum being below those of the previous month.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
APRIL, 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 91.9 in March to 91.7 in April. 67 quotations were higher, 120 were lower and 315 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products moved up from 84.9 in March to 86.4 in April, higher quotations for wheat, barley, corn and fresh vegetables influencing the index more than declines for rubber, sugar, coffee, and chinawood oil. Animals and Their Products remained unchanged at 106.4. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products were lower at 84.1 as compared with 86.4 because of easier quotations for cotton fabrics, silk and silk fabrics and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper fell from 91.8 to 91.4, higher prices for fir drop siding and cedar bevel siding being overbalanced by losses in cedar shingles and groundwood pulp. Iron and Steel and Their Products weakened fractionally from 92.6 to 92.5 due to lower prices for malleable and basic pig iron and steel billets. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products dropped sharply from 93.1 to 86.8. This decline was caused by reduced quotations for Chinese antimony, copper and copper products, lead, and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products declined from 93.2 to 92.9 owing to easier prices for lime and cement. Chemicals and Allied Products changed slightly from 94.0 to 93.9, lower prices prevailing for copper sulphate, ether, quebracho, and logwood extract.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
MAY, 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, fell from 91.7 in April to 89.9 in May. 34 quotations were higher, 132 were lower, while 336 remained unchanged. Every group number moved down during May, while the general index has not been so low since September 1916.

Vegetable Products declined from 86.4 to 85.2, due chiefly to lower prices for grains, sugar, coffee, and raw rubber. Animals and Their Products dropped from 104.4 to 103.4, easier quotations for milk, butter, and leather, more than offsetting advances for eggs and livestock. Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products fell from 84.1 to 83.6 due to reductions made for raw silk, silk fabrics, and hessian. Wood, Wood Products and Paper were lower at 89.7 as compared with 91.4 in April, largely due to price decreases for hemlock, fir, and cedar lumber. Iron and Its Products moved down at an accelerated rate from 92.5 to 91.6. This was accounted for largely by reduced quotations for scrap iron, galvanized steel sheets, and automobile body plates. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products declined sharply again, from 86.8 to 80.6, due to further reductions for copper, silver, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were appreciably lower at 90.8, as compared with 93.0 in April, influenced by seasonal reductions in coal prices. Chemicals and Allied Products fell fractionally from 93.9 to 93.4, with organic and inorganic chemicals, dyeing and tanning materials, paint materials, and drugs and pharmaceuticals, all represented in the list of reduced quotations.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
JULY, 1930.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices 1926=100 fell from 88.0 in June to 85.8 in July. 16 quotations were higher, 131 were lower, while 355 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products declined from 82.9 to 78.8, owing to easier quotations for grains, flour, rubber, and sugar. Animals and Their Products fell from 98.4 to 95.6, due principally to lower prices for steers, hogs, lambs, fresh meats, milk, and butter. Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products moved down from 82.1 to 80.6 because of reduced prices for cotton, silk, and worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper dropped from 89.2 to 87.6, lower prices obtaining for oak, birch, hemlock, fir and cedar lumber. Iron and Its Products remained unchanged at 91.3. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products declined from 77.8 to 75.8, easier prices for aluminum, antimony, copper and zinc more than counterbalancing the slight gain made by silver. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products at 90.5 showed no change from the preceding month. Chemicals and Allied Products moved down fractionally from 93.0 to 92.8 owing to reduced quotations for bleaching powder, grey acetate of lime, red lead, and shellac.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
AUGUST, 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, 1926=100, fell from 85.8 in July to 84.1 in August. 40 quotations were higher, 106 were lower, while 356 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products fell from 78.5 to 75.6 owing to lower prices for barley, flax, wheat, flour, rubber, and raw sugar, which more than counterbalanced gains made by corn, rye, bran and shorts. Animals and Their Products dropped from 94.9 to 93.1 due mainly to reduced quotations for steers, lambs, canned salmon, and beef hides, which influenced the index more than advances in butter and eggs, Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved down from 80.8 to 79.9, lower prices obtaining for cotton, worsted cloth yarns, and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper declined from 87.6 to 86.6 because of easier quotations for spruce lumber and lath, oak, fir, and cedar lumber. Iron and Its Products declined slightly from 91.3 to 91.2, largely on account of lower prices for scrap cast iron and steel tank plates. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products declined from 75.8 to 74.4, easier prices for aluminium, electrolytic copper, and copper wire bars more than offsetting advances for silver, lead, and antimony. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed fractionally from 90.5 to 90.6. Chemicals and Allied Products were slightly lower at 92.2 as compared with 92.8, owing to price reductions for nitric acid, copper sulphate and shellac.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
SEPTEMBER, 1930.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, 1926=100, fell from 84.1 in August to 82.5 in September. 44 quotations were higher, 1.1 were lower, while 34.7 remained unchanged.

Apart from the Vegetable group, there was a greater degree of stability apparent throughout the various sections of the index, than has been in evidence for some time. Declines were moderate, with the exception of those for grains and copper.

Vegetable Products declined from 75.5 to 70.6 due to reduced quotations for barley, flax, wheat, peas, oats, rye, corn, flour, bran, shorts, and rubber. Animals and Their Products rose from 92.8 to 93.8, advances made by milk, butter, eggs, bacon, ham, hides, and calfskins influencing the the index more than losses for canned salmon, beaver, lynx and muskrat pelts, steers and lambs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved down from 79.9 to 79.2 because of easier prices for raw cotton, cotton sheeting, jute, hemp and sisal. Wood, Wood Products and Paper dropped from 86.6 to 86.2 chiefly because of reductions in the price of unbleached sulphite pulp, and fir flooring. Iron and Its Products declined fractionally from 90.8 to 90.6 on account of easier quotations for steel tank plates, automobile body plates and steel sheets. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products fell from 74.4 to 73.7, influenced by reduced prices for electrolytic copper, brass, lead and zinc (spelter), which more than offset gains made by antimony, silver and imported copper wire bars. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products rose from 90.5 to 90.8 chiefly because of higher prices for imported and domestic coal. Chemicals and Allied Products moved down slightly from 92.2 to 92.0, with lower prices obtaining for aluminium sulphate and gray acetate of lime.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
OCTOBER, 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices (1926=100), fell from 82.5 in September to 81.4 in October, a drop of 1.1 points as compared with a drop of 1.6 points in September and 1.7 points in August. 51 quotations were higher, 137 were lower, while 314 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products moved down from 70.4 to 67.6, because of lower prices for barley, flax, oats, rye, wheat, corn, flour and rubber. Animals and Their Products rose from 93.8 to 95.8, owing to gains by canned fish, eggs, butter, fresh milk, steers, and calves, which influenced the index more than losses by hogs, hides, and sole leather. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products dropped from 79.2 to 77.5, due chiefly to reductions in the prices of raw silk, raw cotton, cottonades, denim, ginghams, and raw wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper fell from 86.2 to 85.6, influenced by easier prices for fir drop siding and sulphite pulp. Iron and Its Products moved down from 90.5 to 90.1, largely on account of reduced quotations for pig iron, steel billets, and tinplate. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products declined from 73.7 to 70.5, lower prices obtaining for electrolytic copper, imported copper wire bars, solid bare copper wire, lead, zinc and silver. Non-Metallic Minerals remained unchanged at 90.8. Chemicals and Allied Products moved from 92.0 to 91.5, because of easier prices for quebracho extract, hemlock extract, shellac, litharge and carbon black.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
NOVEMBER, 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, 1926=100, fell from 81.4 in October to 79.8 in November. 47 quotations were higher, 123 were lower, while 332 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products declined from 67.4 to 63.0, due to reduced quotations for barley, corn, flax, oats, peas, rye, wheat, flour, bran, shorts, and bread which influenced the index more than gains by rubber, granulated sugar, coffee and hay. Animals and Their Products fell from 95.7 to 94.5 on account of price reductions for canned salmon, hides, leather, and hogs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products remained unchanged at 77.5. Wood, Wood Products and Paper rose from 85.6 to 85.8, chiefly because of higher prices for groundwood pulp. Iron and Its Products declined from 90.0 to 89.4, owing principally to reduced quotations for steel bars, black steel sheets, scrap steel, and car axles. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products moved up from 70.5 to 73.5, better prices obtaining for copper, copper sheets, copper wire bars, copper wire, brass sheets, lead, silver, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products dropped from 90.9 to 89.4, because of easier quotations for dry pressed brick, sand-lime brick, crude oil, gasolene, kerosene, and asbestos. Chemicals and Allied Products moved down from 91.4 to 91.0, owing to lower prices for arsenious oxide, litharge, potassium iodide, and camphor gum.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
DECEMBER, 1930.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, 1926=100, fell from 79.8 in November to 77.8 in December which is the lowest point reached since December 1915 when the index was 72.6. 30 quotations were higher, 122 were lower, while 350 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products dropped from 62.9 to 59.8, owing chiefly to easier prices for wheat, flax, oats, corn, flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, raw rubber, and hay, which influenced the index more than gains for barley, bran, and rosin. Animals and Their Products declined from 93.6 to 90.3, due to reduced quotations for canned salmon, hides, butter, cheese, eggs and hogs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved down from 77.5 to 76.9, lower prices obtaining for raw cotton, raw jute, hessian, manila, hemp, raw wool and worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper fell from 85.8 to 85.2, on account of price reductions for spruce deals, and scantling, hemlock lumber, and wood pulp. Iron and Its Products declined from 89.4 to 89.0, because of easier prices for automobile body plates, and scrap. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products dropped from 73.5 to 71.6, due to reduced prices for electrolytic copper, copper wire bars, copper wire, silver, tin, and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products advanced from 89.4 to 89.5, owing principally to higher prices for imported bituminous coal. Chemicals and Allied Products changed from 91.0 to 90.4, quotations being lower for arsenious oxide, lithopone, crude iodine and shellac.

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Chief, Internal Trade Branch:	Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.
Prices Statistician:	H.F. Greenway, M.A.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
OCTOBER, 1931.(PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, rose fractionally from 70.0 in September to 70.4 in October. 102 quotations were higher, 76 were lower, while 324 remained unchanged.

This marked the first advance since August, 1929, when the index stood at 98.4. The main obstacle to further recession was provided by a general advance of considerable proportions in grain prices. As will be seen from the following paragraph, however, a firm tendency was apparent in the majority of index groups.

Vegetable Products rose from 54.6 to 56.0, higher quotations for barley, oats, rye and wheat influencing the index more than declines for corn, flour and potatoes. Animals and Their Products moved down from 68.8 to 68.0 owing to reduced prices for steers, calves, hogs, lambs, and hides. Fibre, Textiles and Textile Products declined from 72.4 to 71.9, lower prices for saxony, napped sheeting, raw wool, and worsted cloth yarn more than offsetting gains for raw cotton, raw jute and raw silk. Wood, Wood Products and Paper were 77.5 as compared with 77.9 in September, due principally to price reductions for pine, spruce and birch lumber, and cedar bevel siding. Iron and Its Products rose from 86.8 to 87.3, higher prices obtaining for steel tank plates, automobile body plates, and annealed steel sheets. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products moved up from 60.2 to 62.9, because of price advances for electrolytic copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were unchanged at 86.6, slight gains for domestic coal being offset by losses for quick and hydrated lime. Chemicals and Allied Products at 84.7 were the same as in the previous month.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
NOVEMBER, 1931. PRELIMINARY

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, again advanced, rising from 70.4 in October to 70.6 in November. 96 quotations were higher, 70 were lower, while 336 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products rose from 56.0 to 57.5, advances for wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley and flour, influencing the index more than losses for potatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips and hay. Animals and Their Products dropped from 68.0 to 67.3, chiefly on account of price reductions for fresh and cured meats, calves, hogs, and lambs, which more than offset gains for steers, butter, lard, and eggs. Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products moved down from 71.9 to 71.7 because of easier quotations for men's cotton underwear, raw silk, and botany serge, which more than counterbalanced advances for raw cotton, raw jute, raw wool, and woollen yarn. Wood, Wood Products and Paper changed from 77.5 to 76.7, owing principally to reduced prices for spruce lumber, and ground-wood pulp. Iron and Its Products fell from 87.3 to 87.0 due to easier quotations for scrap iron and steel. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products moved up from 62.9 to 63.8, better prices obtaining for lead, silver and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were 86.5 as compared with 86.6, because of lower quotations for gasolene and sulphur. Chemicals and Allied Products changed from 84.7 to 84.9, influenced by rises in the prices of sodium bichromate, and hemlock and logwood extracts.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
DECEMBER, 1931 (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, fell from 70.6 in November to 70.4 in December. 84 quotations were higher, 75 were lower, while 343 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products dropped from 57.5 to 55.6, losses for wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, and flour more than offsetting gains for bran, shorts, hay, and potatoes. Animals and Their Products fell from 67.3 to 66.5, lower prices for hides, hogs, lambs, cured meats, and eggs influencing the index more than advances for steers, calves, and butter. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products rose from 71.7 to 71.8, owing chiefly to higher quotations for raw cotton, and silk. Wood, Wood Products and Paper advanced from 76.7 to 77.4, better prices for spruce lumber, and for groundwood and unbleached sulphite pulp, being of sufficient weight to offset declines for pine and hemlock lumber. Iron and Its Products moved upwards from 87.0 to 87.3, on account of price advances for hot rolled and annealed steel sheets, steel tank plates and automobile body plates. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products continued to advance, rising from 63.8 to 66.3, largely because of higher quotations for electrolytic copper, copper sheet, imported copper wire bars, lead, and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed from 86.5 to 88.3, due principally to price increases for imported coal, and kerosene. Chemicals and Allied Products were 85.3 as compared with 84.9 in November, mainly because of higher quotations for dyeing and tanning materials.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
FEBRUARY, 1932 (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, fell from 69.4 in January to 69.2 in February. 55 quotations were higher, 103 were lower, while 344 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products rose from 55.7 to 56.4 advances for barley, flax, rye, wheat and flour more than counterbalancing losses for bran, shorts, raw rubber, gluten meal, and potatoes. Animals and Their Products fell from 63.6 to 62.3 reduced prices for steers, hogs, hides, fresh meats, milk and butter, influencing the index more than gains for calves, lambs fresh eggs and smoked ham. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, moved down from 71.8 to 71.6 due mainly to price reductions for raw silk. Wood, Wood Products and Paper remained unchanged at 74.8, lower prices for groundwood and unbleached sulphite pulp, counterbalancing higher quotations for fir drop siding and cedar boards. Iron and Its Products moved fractionally from 87.1 to 87.0 on account of easier prices for steel tank plates and automobile body plates. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products dropped from 66.5 to 63.1 due in large part to reductions in the prices of lead, silver, tin, zinc and copper. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products moved down from 87.3 to 87.2, losses for coal oil and sulphur more than outweighing gains for tank glass tumblers. Chemicals and Allied Products were 84.2 as compared with 84.4 in January, because of lower quotations for sodium bichromate, direct black, sulphur black, methylene and alkali blue.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
MARCH, 1932 (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926=100, declined from 69.2 in February to 69.1 in March. 70 quotations were higher, 93 were lower, while 339 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products advanced from 56.4 to 56.7, better prices for barley, flax, oats, peas, rye, bran and shorts, influencing the index more than reduced quotations for flour, rubber, sugar, molasses, potatoes and hay. Animals and Their Products rose from 62.4 to 64.0 checking the downward trend which has continued since July, 1931. This advance reflected better prices for canned salmon, steers, butter, cheese, and lard, which more than counterbalanced losses for leather, calves, lambs, eggs and cured and fresh meats. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products changed fractionally from 71.6 to 71.5, chiefly on account of price reductions for raw cotton, raw silk, and eastern wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper fell from 74.8 to 74.4, owing mainly to reduced quotations for spruce and fir lumber, and for chemical and mechanical wood pulp. Iron and Its Products moved down from 87.0 to 86.3 influenced by changes within the rolling mill products group. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products dropped from 63.1 to 60.3, because of reductions in the prices of aluminium, antimony, copper, tin, lead, silver and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products moved down from 87.2 to 86.2 on account of easier prices for imported and domestic coal, which more than offset higher prices for cement. Chemicals and Allied Products were 83.3 in March as compared with 84.2 a month earlier, lower prices obtaining for copper sulphate, dyeing materials, zinc oxide and red lead.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
APRIL, 1932 (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 moved down from 69.1 in March to 68.4 in April. 63 quotations were higher, 122 were lower, while 317 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products advanced from 56.7 to 57.1, better quotations for barley, oats, peas, bran, shorts, onions and carrots, influencing the index more than declines for rye, wheat, flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and potatoes. Animals and Their Products fell from 63.5 to 60.2 lower prices for furs, hides, leather, steers, hogs, calves, and eggs more than outweighing gains for lambs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products dropped from 71.5 to 71.1, influenced more by declines for raw cotton, denims, raw silk, and raw wool, than by gains for worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper fell from 74.4 to 74.0, reductions in the prices of drop siding, fir dimension, and groundwood and unbleached sulphite pulp having more effect upon the index than better prices for matches and fir timber. Iron and Its Products rose from 86.3 to 86.5, higher quotations for steel tank plates, hot rolled and annealed steel sheets, scrap, iron and steel more than counterbalancing losses for automobile body plates, and galvanized steel sheets. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products changed from 60.3 to 58.5, owing chiefly to reduced quotations for electrolytic copper, lead, silver, tin, zinc, and solder. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were 86.0 as compared with 86.2 in the previous month, losses for imported anthracite and domestic coal more than offsetting advances for soft mud process brick, coal tar and cement. Chemicals and Allied Products remained unchanged at 83.3, easier quotations for alum, borax and logwood extract counterbalancing gains for white lead.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
MAY, 1932 (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the ase 1926=100, declined from 68.4 in April, to 67.7 in May. 65 quotations were higher, 07 were lower, while 330 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products moved down from 57.1 to 56.7 reacting to lower quotations or barley, corn, flax, rye, bran and shorts, which outweighed increases for oats, wheat, lour, oatmeal, and rolled oats. Animals and Their Products dropped from 60.2 to 58.3, rice reductions for hides, leather, calves, hogs, butter, and eggs, influencing the index ore than advances for canned salmon, steers, lambs, and fresh meats. Fibres, Textiles, id Textile Products fell from 71.1 to 70.3, due chiefly to lower quotations for raw otton, jute, silk, and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper dropped from 74.0 to 73.4 ving principally to reduced prices for pine lath, soft maple, oak, birch and fir lumber. ron and Its Products remained unchanged at 86.5, although minor advances were reported or steel tank plates and automobile body plates. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products eclined from 58.5 to 57.2, lower quotations for antimony, copper, lead and zinc more han offsetting gains for tin. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed from .0 to 85.9, decreases for domestic and imported bituminous coal, exerting a greater fluence on the index than advances for gasolene, kerosene and imported anthracite coal. emicals and Allied Products were 83.2 as compared with 83.3 in April, lower quotations for rax and copper sulphate having a greater effect on the index than better prices for dium bicarbonate and dyestuffs.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, JUNE, 1932.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926=100, fell from 67.7 in May, to 66.5 in June. 43 quotations were higher, 120 were lower, and 339 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products declined from 56.7 to 54.3 influenced by lower quotations for grains, flour, and vegetable oils. Raisins and coffee were slightly firmer. Animals and Their Products moved down from 58.1 to 57.4, price decreases for livestock, leather, salmon, cured meats, and butter, more than offsetting moderate increases for eggs. Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products changed from 70.3 to 69.3, raw jute, raw cotton, and raw wool showing small reductions. Wood, Wood Products and Paper dropped from 73.4 to 72.1, due largely to declines for pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, and cedar lumber. Iron and Its Products advanced fractionally from 86.5 to 86.6, because of firmness in the rolling mill products, and hardware groups. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products also scored a minor increase from 85.9 to 86.0 on account of better quotations for plaster, and sulphur. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products fell from 57.2 to 56.6, copper, zinc, lead and tin all being lower, while silver advanced. Chemicals and Allied Products dropped from 83.2 to 82.6, minor increases for organic chemicals being more than offset by declines for inorganic chemicals, paint materials, tanning and dyeing materials, and drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, JULY, 1932.
(PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, remained unchanged, at 66.6. 65 quotations were higher, 83 were lower, while 354 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products advanced from 54.3 to 55.2, gains for bran, shorts, coffee and potatoes influencing the index more than losses for barley, corn, flax, rye, flour, oatmeal, and rolled oats. Animals and Their Products rose from 57.6 to 57.9, higher quotations for hides, cured meats, butter, eggs, calves, and hogs being sufficient to outweigh declines for fish, furs, leather, steers, and lambs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved down from 69.3 to 69.0, price reductions for raw silk, cotton yarn, grey and bleached cotton, exerting a greater influence on the index than higher quotations for raw jute, cotton and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper dropped from 72.1 to 71.2, due chiefly to reduced prices for pine and fir lumber and for chemical and mechanical pulp. Iron and Its Products were 86.4, as compared with 86.6 in June, price recessions occurring for steel sheets, steel tank plates, and automobile body plates. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products changed from 56.6 to 56.1, easier quotations for lead, silver and zinc more than offsetting gains for copper and tin. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products fell from 86.0 to 85.7 owing principally to lower prices for hollow building blocks, and stanstead granite. Chemicals and Allied Products were slightly higher at 82.7, as compared with 82.6 in June, because of a price advance for quinine.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, AUGUST (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, rose from 66.6 in July, to 66.8 in August. This marks the first rise since November, 1931, when the index stood at 70.7. 80 quotations were higher, 65 were lower, while 357 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products moved down from 55.2 to 55.1, lower prices for oats, barley, potatoes, hay, straw, and onions more than offsetting minor gains for corn, flax, rye, wheat, bran, shorts and raw rubber. Animals and Their Products advanced from 57.9 to 58.8, better quotations for calves, hogs, hides, cured meats, butter and eggs influencing the index more than losses for fish, steers, lambs, and leather. Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products rose from 69.0 to 69.3, due in a large part to gains for raw cotton, jute, silk and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper declined from 71.2 to 71.1 on account of easier prices for pine lumber. Iron and Its Products fell from 86.4 to 86.1, with price reductions noted for hot rolled and annealed steel sheets, and scrap iron and steel. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products moved up from 56.1 to 57.3, mainly on account of gains for electrolytic copper, imported copper wire bars, lead, silver, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were also higher at 85.9, as compared with 85.7 in July. Better prices were noted for imported anthracite and domestic coal. Chemicals and Allied Products changed fractionally from 82.7 to 82.9 under the influence of higher quotations for copper sulphate, shellac and fertilizers.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, SEPTEMBER(PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, rose fractionally from 66.8 in August to 66.9 in September. 111 quotations were higher, 90 were lower, while 301 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products dropped from 55.1 to 53.5, lower quotations for barley, corn, oats, wheat, flour, bran and shorts, exerting a greater influence on the index than gains for flax, gluten meal, and coffee. Animals and Their Products advanced from 58.9 to 60.7, gains for cured meats, calves, hogs, hides, butter, cheese, lard and eggs more than offsetting reductions for canned salmon, steers, lambs, and shoes. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products rose from 69.3 to 70.0, due chiefly to higher quotations for raw cotton, silk, wool, and cotton fabrics. Wood, Wood Products and Paper advanced from 71.1 to 71.5, gains for pine lumber and cedar shingles outweighing losses for spruce lumber, and for unbleached sulphite and groundwood pulp. Iron and Its Products changed from 86.1 to 85.9, influenced largely by easier quotations for steel sheets, steel tank plates, and scrap iron. Non-Ferrous Metals moved up from 57.3 to 58.9, advances for antimony, copper, lead, tin and zinc influencing the index more than reductions for aluminium and silver. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were 86.1 in September as compared with 85.9 in August. Higher price obtained from imported anthracite and domestic coal. Chemicals and Allied Products changed fractionally from 82.9 to 82.8 due in part to price recessions for carbon black.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, OCTOBER(PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, fell from 66.9 in September to 65.0 in October. 47 quotations were higher, 129 were lower, while 326 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products declined from 53.5 to 52.2, due in large part to price recessions for wheat, oats, rye, flax, barley, corn, flour, bran and shorts. Animals and Their Products moved down from 60.8 to 59.3, reductions for steers, hogs, lambs, and fresh meats more than offsetting gains for calves, lard, and eggs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products declined from 70.0 to 69.1, due mainly to easier quotations for raw cotton, cottonades, saxony, raw jute, raw silk, and worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper fell from 69.9 to 64.5, chiefly because of lower prices for newsprint, and for chemical and mechanical wood pulp. Iron and Its Products changed fractionally from 85.9 to 85.8, losses for steel tank plates, automobile body plates, and galvanized steel sheets, outweighing gains for hot rolled and annealed steel sheets and scrap steel. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products were 57.7 in October, as compared with 58.9 in September. Lower prices obtained for electrolytic copper, imported copper wire bars, lead, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products moved down from 86.1 to 85.9, declines for sulphur, quicklime, and crushed stone, influencing the index more than advances for western domestic, and imported anthracite coal. Chemicals and Allied Products rose from 82.8 to 83.4, chiefly because of higher quotations for shellac, white lead, and fertilizers.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, DECEMBER, 1932(PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926=100, moved down from 64.8 in November, to 64.0 in December. 49 quotations were higher, 111 were lower, while 342 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products dropped from 52.8 to 50.2, influenced more by losses for barley, oats, wheat, corn, flour, bran, and shorts, than by gains for flax, and canned vegetables. Animals and Their Products fell from 57.5 to 57.2, lower prices for fish, hides, leather, steers, hogs, cured meats, and eggs, outweighing advances for calves, lambs, fresh meats, milk and butter. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products remained unchanged at 68.6, although slight losses were recorded for raw cotton, cotton yarn, raw silk, and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper declined from 64.6 to 64.0, chiefly because of reduced quotations for pine and spruce lumber, spruce lath and cedar shingles. Iron and Its Products advanced from 86.0 to 86.2, owing mainly to higher prices for steel tank plates, and for hot rolled and annealed steel sheets. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products changed from 58.2 to 57.5, reductions in the prices of copper, imported copper wire bars, silver and tin, more than offsetting gains for lead and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products rose from 85.7 to 86.1, advances for imported bituminous coal, and sulphur, influencing the index more than declines for kerosene and crushed stone. Chemicals and Allied Products were 83.6 in December, as compared with 83.9 in November. Higher prices obtained for zinc oxide, lithopone and carbon black, while shellac and potassium iodide moved downward.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, FEBRUARY, 1933, (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 63.9 in January to 63.6 in February. 69 quotations were higher, 86 were lower while 347 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products moved down from 50.9 to 50.8, declines for apples rolled oats, oatmeal, bread, linseed oil, and sugar influencing the index more than gains for wheat, oats, rye, flax and corn. Animals and Their Products declined from 57.1 to 56.0, losses for steers, calves, eggs, hides, cured meats, and lard, exerting a greater influence on the index than advances for hogs, lambs, furs, and fresh meats. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved down from 68.0 to 67.9, lower quotations for raw silk and jute, outweighing gains for raw cotton and wool. Wood, Wood Products and Paper fell from 63.6 to 63.2, due mainly to reductions in the price of wrapping paper, cedar shingles and spruce and hemlock lumber. Iron and Its Products dropped from 85.4 to 85.2, influenced more by lower quotations for foundry pig iron and scrap steel, than by advances for steel tank plates and automobile body plates. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products rose from 56.9 to 58.3, principally because of higher quotations for antimony, copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed from 86.0 to 85.0, reductions in the prices of gasolene and kerosene more than offsetting higher sulphur quotations. Chemicals and Allied Products were 82.4 in February as compared with 82.5 in January. Borax and tartaric acid moved lower while shellac, zinc oxide and lithopone registered gains.

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INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH

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Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, Internal Trade Branch: Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.
Prices Statistician: H.F. Greenway, M.A.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, MARCH, 1933, (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926-100, rose from 63.6 in February to 64.4 in March. This was the first increase since September, 1932, and marked the most substantial advance since August 1929. 91 quotations were higher, 57 were lower, while 354 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products moved up from 50.8 to 52.1, gains for barley, corn, flax, rye, peas, wheat, flour, bran and shorts, outweighing losses for canned fruits, onions, turnips, carrots, and potatoes. Animals and Their Products rose from 55.8 to 58.2, higher prices for steers, hogs, lambs, hides, butter, fresh and cured meats, more than offsetting declines for calves, and eggs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products were unchanged at 67.9, gains for raw cotton and silk balancing losses for hessian, women's pure silk hosiery, and worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper at 63.2, were the same as in February, reduced quotations for cedar boards and groundwood pulp, just offsetting gains for spruce deals. Iron and Its Products fell from 85.2 to 85.0, price reductions for galvanized wire and hot rolled and annealed steel sheets, influencing the index more than higher quotations for automobile body plates. Non-Ferrous Metals advanced from 58.3 to 59.8, due chiefly to better prices for antimony, copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed from 85.0 to 84.3 chiefly on account of reductions in the prices of gasolene and cement. Chemicals and Allied Products rose fractionally from 82.4 to 82.6 because of better prices for hemlock and logwood extract.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, APRIL, 1933, (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, advanced from 64.4 in March to 65.9 in April. 102 quotations were higher; 68 were lower, while 332 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products rose from 52.1 to 56.8 due principally to gains for flax, wheat, barley, corn, flour, bran, shorts and sugar. Animals and Their Products moved up from 58.2 to 59.6, advances for steers, hogs, lambs, hides, lard, and fresh and cured meats overbalancing declines for calves, furs, and eggs. Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products fell from 67.9 to 67.3, lower prices for Manila rope and hemp, bleached flannelette, and Canadian rayon taffeta influencing the index more than higher quotations for raw silk, wool and cotton. Wood, Wood Products and Paper changed from 63.2 to 62.8 chiefly on account of price reductions for spruce lath, cedar boards and bleached sulphite pulp. Iron and Its Products were unchanged at 85.0, slight declines for steel tank plates offsetting gains for automobile body plates. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products rose from 59.8 to 60.5, gains for antimony, copper, silver, tin and solder, outweighing losses for lead, zinc and imported copper wire bars. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products fell from 84.3 to 84.0 influenced more by reduced prices for imported anthracite coal, than by gains for sulphur. Chemicals and Allied Products changed fractionally from 82.6 to 82.4. Zinc oxide and lithopone moved upwards, while copper sulphate, tartaric acid, and quinine declined.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, MAY, 1933.(PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, advanced from 65.4 in April to 66.9 in May. 149 quotations were higher, 64 were lower, while 289 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products rose from 56.8 to 61.0, gains for wheat, oats, flax, corn, barley, flour, and rolled oats, outweighing losses for bran, shorts, gluten meal, onions and hay. Animals and Their Products declined from 59.6 to 58.5, lower prices for cured meats, butter, lard, eggs, and calves influencing the index more than higher quotations for steers, hogs, lambs, hides, leather, and fresh meats. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved up from 67.3 to 69.3, due principally to better prices for raw cotton, wool, silk, worsted cloth yarn, raw jute and hessian. Wood, Wood Products and Paper advanced from 59.6 to 59.8, higher quotations for fir lumber and flooring, and cedar shingles overbalancing declines for spruce lath, and unbleached sulphite and ground wood pulp. Iron and Its Products fell from 85.0 to 84.5, due principally to reductions in the prices of open hearth steel rails, steel tank plates, and automobile body plates. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products rose from 60.5 to 64.7 influenced chiefly by gains for antimony, copper, tin, lead, silver and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products remained unchanged at 84.0, slight gains for asbestos, counterbalancing losses for coal and coke. Chemicals and Allied Products changed from 82.4 to 81.5. Zinc oxide, lithopone, and carbon black, moved downward, while shellac and quinine advanced.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, JUNE, 1933, (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, continued to advance, rising from 66.9 in May to 67.6 in June, 121 quotations were higher, 64 were lower, while 317 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products moved up from 61.0 to 61.7, higher prices for barley, flax, oats, rye, wheat and potatoes, influencing the index more than declines for corn, flour, bran, shorts, and coffee. Animals and Their Products were 58.6 in June, as compared with 58.7 a month earlier, decreases for calves, hogs, lambs, fresh meats, fresh milk and butter, more than offsetting gains for steers, hides, cured meats and eggs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products rose from 69.3 to 70.0, due principally to better quotations for raw cotton, silk, wool, worsted cloth yarns, and woollen cloth. Wood, Wood Products and Paper moved up from 59.8 to 62.0, mainly on account of price increases for spruce, fir, and cedar lumber. Iron and Its Products dropped from 84.5 to 84.2, because of reductions in the prices of foundry pig iron, steel tank plates, and steel sheets. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products advanced from 64.7 to 68.0 owing chiefly to gains for electrolytic copper, imported copper wire bars, lead, silver, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products fell from 84.0 to 83.5, lower prices for imported coal outweighing gains for sand and gravel. Chemicals and Allied Products moved down from 81.5 to 81.2, influenced largely by reduced prices for zinc oxide, lithopone and citric acid.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, AUGUST, 1933, (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926 = 100, fell from 70.5 in July, to 69.4 in August. 87 quotations were higher, 90 were lower, while 325 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products declined from 69.8 to 65.7 due principally to price reductions for wheat, oats, rye, barley, flour, bran, and shorts. Animals and Their Products rose from 59.6 to 59.8, gains for hogs, calves, hides, milk, eggs and lard, influencing the index more than losses for steers, lambs, fresh and cured meats and butter. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products advanced from 70.6 to 71.1, higher quotations for raw wool and cotton fabrics, more than offsetting declines for raw cotton, silk and hessian. Wood, Wood Products and Paper moved up from 62.9 to 63.4, better prices for pine and hemlock lumber outweighing price reductions for fir flooring. Iron and Its Products changed from 84. 2 to 84.5, due principally to gains for steel sheets, steel tank plates, and automobile body plates. Non-ferrous Metals and Their Products dropped from 69.9 to 68.0, chiefly on account of easier quotations for electrolytic copper, lead, silver, tin, and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were 83.8 in August, as against 83.6 in July, with better prices obtaining for gasolene, kerosene and sulphur. Chemicals and Allied Products changed fractionally from 81.4 to 81.9. Zinc oxide, lithopone and quebracho extract moved upward, while alum and copper sulphate declined.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, SEPTEMBER, 1933.(PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, moved down from 69.4 in August to 68.9 in September. 84 quotations were higher, 102 were lower, while 316 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products fell from 65.7 to 62.5, with declines shown for wheat, oats, barley, flour, bran and shorts while rye and flax advanced. Animal Products rose from 59.8 to 60.7 gains for calves, hogs, eggs, fresh milk and cheese influencing the index more than losses for steers, lambs, hides and furs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products advanced from 71.1 to 71.7, higher quotations for cotton goods, raw wool and worsted cloth yarns, outweighing lower prices for raw cotton, jute and silk. Wood, Wood Products and Paper moved up from 63.4 to 63.9, gains for spruce deals and scantling, fir drop siding, and groundwood pulp more than offsetting declines for wrapping paper and cedar shingles. Iron and Its Products advanced from 84.5 to 85.4 chiefly on account of higher quotations for tin plate. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products declined from 68.0 to 67.5, losses for aluminium, copper, lead, and zinc, exerting a greater influence on the index, than better quotations for silver and tin. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed from 83.8 to 85.1, owing largely to gains for imported and domestic coal, gasolene and kerosene. Chemicals and Allied Products were 81.8 in September, as against 81.9 in August. Alum, copper sulphate, and auromine O advanced while borax, shellac, lithopone and zinc oxide moved to lower levels.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, OCTOBER, 1933. (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, fell from 68.9 in September, to 67.9 in October. 59 quotations were higher 112 were lower, while 331 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products dropped from 62.5 to 59.5, due chiefly to price reductions for wheat, oats, rye, flax, barley, bran, shorts and flour. Animals and Their Products moved down from 60.7 to 60.2, declines for steers, hogs, lambs, hides, fresh and cured meats outweighing advances for calves, milk, butter and eggs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products changed from 71.7 to 71.4 owing principally to lower quotations for raw cotton and silk, cotton fabrics, and thread. Wood, Wood Products and Paper rose from 63.9 to 64.7, chiefly on account of higher prices for newsprint, sulphite pulp, fir dimension and spruce deals. Iron and Its products advanced from 85.4 to 85.7 because of better quotations for steel sheets and tinplate. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products fell from 67.5 to 65.5, declines for copper, lead, silver, and zinc, influencing the index more than advances for tin. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were higher at 85.3 in October, as compared with 85.1 in the previous month. Better quotations for window glass and fuel oil, more than offset reduced prices for imported anthracite and domestic coal, sulphur and cement. Chemicals and Allied Products changed from 81.8 in September to 81.3 in the following month. Alum, copper sulphate, zinc oxide, lithopone and potassium iodide moved downward, while quebracho, logwood and hemlock extracts advanced.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, NOVEMBER, 1933. (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, rose from 67.9 in October to 68.7 in November. 106 quotations were higher, 85 were lower, while 311 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products advanced from 59.5 to 60.9, gains for flax, barley, corn, wheat, flour, and tea influencing the index more than losses for rye, gluten meal, sugar and coffee. Animals and Their Products moved up from 60.2 to 62.0, advances for steers, calves, hogs, lambs, butter and eggs, outweighing declines for leather and fresh and cured meats. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products fell from 71.4 to 70.9, reduced prices for raw silk, cotton fabrics, and raw jute more than counterbalancing higher quotations for raw cotton, wool and worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper changed from 64.7 to 65.1, due largely to higher prices for pine and spruce lumber. Iron and Its Products rose from 85.7 to 86.1 chiefly on account of advanced quotations for galvanized sheets and scrap. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products were 66.2 in November as compared with 65.5 in October. Lead, tin and solder moved upward while copper, imported copper wire bars, and zinc declined. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products fell from 85.3 to 85.2 owing mainly to price reductions for domestic coal and sulphur. Chemicals and Allied Products changed from 81.3 to 81.0. Higher prices obtained for lump alum, borax, and copper sulphate but zinc oxide, lithopone and potassium iodide declined.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, DECEMBER, 1933. (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 advanced from 68.7 in November to 69.0 in December. 105 quotations were higher, 63 were lower, while 334 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products moved down from 60.9 to 60.5, losses for barley, oats, rye, wheat and coffee, influencing the index more than gains for apples, flax, corn, gluten meal, bran, shorts, and tea. Animals and Their Products rose from 62.0 to 63.3, higher prices for steers, hogs, lambs, butter, and fresh and cured meats, outweighing reductions in the prices of calves, eggs, leather and hides. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved up from 70.9 to 71.7, due mainly to higher quotations for raw cotton, raw wool, worsted cloth yarns, and woollen cloth. Wood, Wood Products and Paper changed from 64.4 to 64.6, gains for spruce lath, fir timber, and wood pulp more than counterbalancing losses for cedar shingles. Iron and Its Products advanced from 86.1 to 86.7, because of higher quotations for scrap iron and steel. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products changed from 66.2 to 66.5, gains for silver, copper, lead and zinc more than counterbalancing losses for imported copper wire bars, and tin. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products rose from 85.2 to 85.9, owing principally to advances for imported bituminous coal and sulphur. Chemicals and Allied Products were 80.8 in December, as compared with 81.0 in November. White lead, copper sulphate and lamp alum declined while zinc oxide, lithopone and shellac advanced.

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xINDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, JANUARY, 1934.(PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index numbers of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, rose from 69.0 in December 1933, to 70.6 in January,1934. 172 quotations were higher, 54 were lower, while 341 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products advanced from 60.5 to 64.0, due principally to higher quotations for barley, wheat, corn, flax, flour, bran and shorts. Animals and Their Products rose from 63.3 to 65.1, gains for steers, calves, hogs, fresh and cured meats, hides, furs, and butter, more than offsetting price reductions for lambs, leather and eggs. Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products, changed from 71.7 to 72.5 mainly on account of rises in the prices of raw cotton, wool, cotton fabrics, and wool blankets. Wood, Wood Products and Paper advanced from 64.6 to 65.3, influenced by gains for fir dimension, cedar bevel siding and shingles. Iron and Its Products were 87.2 in January as compared with 86.7 in December with the chief advances shown in the rolling mill products group. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products rose from 66.5 to 67.0. Copper, silver, tin and zinc moved up, while lead and solder declined. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed from 85.[illegible] to 86.2 because of higher quotations for window glass, lime, and plaster. Chemicals and Allied Products fell from 80.8 to 80.6, losses for copper sulphate and caustic soda, outweighing gains for shellac and white lead.

xNOTE: Beginning January, 1934, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices will be based upon 567 price series instead of 502 as formerly. Since 1928 when this list was revised last, several items then included, have ceased to be of commercial importance. Substitutions and additions made advisable by changing conditions are responsible for the larger number of price series now used.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, FEBRUARY, 1934. (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926-100, advanced from 70.6 in January to 72.1 in February. 179 quotations were higher, 56 were lower while 332 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products rose from 64.0 to 65.6 owing principally to gains in the prices of wheat, oats, rye, flax, bran, shorts, and tea. Animals and Their Products moved up from 65.1 to 70.7 gains for steers, calves, hogs, lambs, butter, eggs, and fresh and cured meats, outweighing losses for furs and leather. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products changed from 72.5 to 73.8, due largely to higher quotations for raw cotton, cotton knit goods, raw silk, and worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper, advanced from 65.3 to 65.6, chiefly on account of higher prices for pine, spruce, fir, and cedar lumber. Iron and Its Products rose from 86.6 to 87.0 because of higher prices for steel tank plates and galvanized barbed wire. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products declined from 67.0 to 66.8 losses for tin, aluminium and zinc more than offsetting gains for copper and silver. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products fell from 86.1 to 86.0 owing to lower prices for domestic coal. Chemicals and Allied Products remained unchanged at 80.6. Zinc oxide, lithopone and copper sulphate advanced while sodium sulphate declined.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, MARCH, 1934, (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, changed fractionally from 72.1 in February to 72.0 in March. 94 quotations were higher, 99 were lower, while 374 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products rose from 65.6 to 65.7, gains for wheat, bran, shorts, and tea more than counterbalancing losses for oats, rye, barley, and flour. Animals and Their Products fell from 70.7 to 69.9 declines for calves, hogs, eggs, hides and leather outweighing advances for steers, lambs, butter and fresh and cured meats. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved up from 73.8 to 74.3, higher prices for cotton fabrics, cotton yarn and thread influencing the index more than lower quotations for raw cotton, silk and worsted cloth yarns. Wood, Wood Products and Paper advanced from 65.6 to 65.7 owing chiefly to higher prices for fir timber and unbleached wood pulp. Iron and Its Products changed from 87.0 in February to 87.2 in March, gains for scrap iron and steel and foundry pig iron outweighing losses for steel rails. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products dropped from 66.8 to 66.1 largely because of lower prices for copper, lead and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products changed fractionally from 86.0 to 86.1 owing principally to higher quotations for glass tumblers. Chemicals and Allied Products moved up from 80.6 to 80.8 as a result of advances in the prices of fertilizers.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, APRIL, 1934, (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base, 1926 = 100, moved down from 72.0 in March to 71.2 in April. 65 quotations were higher, 135 were lower while 367 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products fell from 65.7 to 64.7 owing to price reductions for wheat, oats, barley, flax, flour, bran, and shorts. Animals and Their Products dropped from 69.9 to 67.0 due largely to lower quotations for calves, hogs, fresh and cured meats, butter and eggs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products moved down from 74.2 to 73.8 mainly on account of reductions in the prices of raw cotton, silk, wool and silk fabrics. Wood, Wood Products and Paper changed from 65.7 to 65.6, declines for cedar lumber and groundwood pulp outweighing advances for wrapping paper and pine and spruce lumber. Iron and Its Products at 87.2 were the same as in the previous month. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products declined from 66.1 to 65.7, easier prices for lead, zinc, silver and aluminium influencing the index more than advances for copper, and tin. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were 85.6 in April as compared with 86.1 in March, mainly because of lower prices for domestic coal. Chemicals and Allied Products rose from 80.8 to 81.8, gains for copper sulphate, zinc oxide and prepared paints more than offsetting losses for auromine, shellac and formaldehyde.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, MAY, 1934, (PRELIMINARY)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100, at 71.1 in May, was the same as in the previous month. 77 quotations were higher, 110 were lower, while 380 remained unchanged.

Vegetable Products advanced from 64.4 to 65.2, gains for barley, corn, wheat, oats, flax and coffee influencing the index more than losses for bran, shorts, sugar and potatoes. Animals and Their Products dropped from 67.0 to 65.5, declines for hides, leather, steers, calves, fresh meats, milk and butter outweighing advances for hogs, lambs, cured meats and eggs. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products declined from 73.8 to 73.7 reduced prices for raw silk, silk hosiery, raw wool and worsted cloth yarns more than counterbalancing higher quotations for cotton duck and artificial silk hosiery. Wood, Wood Products and Paper rose from 65.6 to 65.8 owing chiefly to higher prices for maple and birch lumber. Iron and Its Products moved up from 87.2 to 87.4 due principally to gains for steel sheets. Non-Ferrous Metals, and Their Products fell from 65.7 to 64.5 influenced largely by easier prices for copper, lead, tin and zinc. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products declined from 85.6 to 85.5 because of reductions in the price of gasolene. Chemicals and Allied Products were 81.9 in May as against 81.8 in the previous month, declines for copper sulphate and fertilizers being more than offset by advances for refined glycerine and tartaric acid.